

Is your name in the list of starters in the Herald's Big Automobile Contest today? If not get in.

BE Careful in your guess on a name for the baseball club. Even ball players have feelings.

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ITALY ORDERS HER OFFICERS TO REMOVE BRIGHT FINISH FROM THEIR TOOLS OF WAR

SIR JOHN FRENCH IN CONFIDENT LETTER SAYS END IS NEAR

British Field Marshal Reviewing Recent Operations Declares Germany's Power of Resistance Breaking.

CONFICTING REPORTS FROM THE CARPATHIANS

Russian Reports Claim Extended Advance Into Hungary; Austrian Official Statement Says Enemy Driven Back.

London, April 13. (C.13 p. m.)—Field Marshal Sir John French's message to his countrymen at home that "I know when the time comes for us to make our great move we can break through the Germans," and the British eye witness' statement of yesterday that there are plain signs of the "gradual weakening of the German resistance," are accepted here as an intimation that the present steady pressure of the western front shortly will develop into events of vast scope. It is thus expected that the next three months will be especially memorable in this war.

Military writers are of the opinion that the reported French successes between the Meuse and the Moselle—an important region stretching between the rival fortresses of Verdun and Metz—have given a promising opening to the spring campaign. They regard it as the signal for the general offensive movement which has been awaiting the arrival of adequate accumulations of men, equipment and munitions.

The suspension of infantry fighting in the all-important Verdun district has been quickly broken down as was expected, by the gallant German attempt to recapture the position of Les Eparges, possession of which enables General Joffre to give another twist to the screw of the wise whereby he hopes to grip the German position or St. Mihiel.

The Russian offensive in the Carpathians continues to meet a strenuous defense on the part of the combined Teutonic allies, and although it appears to be a slow winning its way forward toward the plains of Hungary, it has enough retentive difficulties. The Austria-Hungary have been preparing their defensive positions throughout the period which has intervened since the Russian first invaded this same territory.

To relieve the pressure on the Russians is an additional reason for the activity of the allies in the west. The report that Emperor William personally is directing the operations in the Carpathians is doubtful, as is also the rumor from Cologne that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has asked for reinforcements to the extent of 300,000 men to undertake another campaign against Russia.

The highest German authority in Rome has denied reports that Germany is considering peace negotiations. From this source comes the statement that the German general staff has made plans for resumption of the offensive with fresh vigor.

The Italian military authorities have ordered army officers to drill the metal on their uniforms and sabards. This is described as a measure usually adopted on the eve of war.

Today's War Summary

GERMANY PROPOSES TO MAKE GOOD HER THREAT OF REPRISALS

Text of Note to Ambassador Gerard Made Public Today Expresses Indignant Surprise at England's Course.

SUBMARINE CREWS REGARDED AS HEROES

Equal Number of British Officers, Prisoners of War, Note Says, Will Be Subjected to Equivalent Indignities.

London, April 13 (2:43 p. m.)—The text of the note presented by the German foreign office to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, on the subject of submarine prisoners, is contained in a dispatch received from Berlin today by Reuter's Telegram company. The text follows:

"The German government has learned with astonishment and indignation that the British government regards officers and crews of German submarines not as honorable enemies and accordingly treats them as no other prisoners of war, but as ordinary prisoners."

"These officers and crews acted as brave men in the discharge of their military duties and therefore they are fully entitled to be treated like other prisoners of war in accordance with international agreements. The German government therefore enters the strongest protest against a measure which is contrary to international law and sees itself at the same time reluctantly compelled immediately to execute the reprisals announced by it and subject to similar harsh treatment a corresponding number of English army officers who are prisoners of war."

"When, moreover, the British government sees fit to demand that the German navy, in contrast with that of the British, failed to save shipwrecked men, we can reject such a demand with loathing the indignation that such a rescue was possible for German ships, but wilfully neglected."

"The underlined legs of the ambassador to convey the information to the British government and to also take steps to secure for the members of the American embassy in London an opportunity personally to inquire into the treatment of German submarine prisoners at present and to report concerning the details of their lodgings, maintenance and employment."

"Further proceedings regarding the British officers who have been provisionally placed under officers' arrest will depend upon the treatment of the German prisoners."

GERMANY ASKS PERMISSION TO OVERHAUL THE WILHELM

Washington, April 13.—The German embassy today transmitted to the state department formal request of Captain Thielfelder of the auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm* for permission to have his vessel examined to see what repairs were necessary to render her seaworthy and for permission to have some made.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT BUYS CARGO OF WILHELMINA

New York, April 13.—The case of the American steamer *Wilhelmina*, loaded with foodstuffs for Germany and detained since February at Falmouth, England, has been settled, counsel for the owners of the cargo announced today. The British government is to buy the cargo and compensate its owners for loss of anticipated profits in Germany.

LAWYERS FOR RAE ALSO INVOLVED IN TOILS

New York, April 13.—David and Maxwell Slade, of the law firm of Slade and Slade, attorneys for Bas-Tanner, in the breach of promise suit brought against James W. Osborne, were indicted by the federal grand jury today on charges of conspiracy. Two indictments were returned against each. The first charges conspiracy to obstruct justice, while the other charges conspiracy to wrongfully influence the testimony of witnesses.

The Russian offensive since the fall of Przemysl, therefore, along the whole Carpathian front has been brought to a standstill and by counter attacks by our troops in several places the Russian line has been effectively broken.

GERMAN REPORT CLAIMS FRENCH ATTACKS REPULSED

Berlin, April 13. (Via Wireless to Sayville)—The German war office has given out a report on the progress of hostilities dated April 13, which says:

"The French yesterday attacked near Berry-au-Bac and between the Meuse and the Moselle; near Maizy, which is east of Veron; near Marcheville, which is south of Maizy; on the front between Maizy and Marcheville and south of Harman-

Albert J. McCollough, a detective employed by Slade and Slade, was also indicted. The indictments against him are identical to those returned against the two Slades.

Further legal steps in the case probably will not be taken until Friday when Secretary McDowell, Williams and John Burke, treasurer of

SAWS SPY SYSTEM FORCES MEN TO USE ASSUMED NAMES

Western Union Organizers Put Men Into Unions Under False Names in Order to Fool Company's Spotters.

HEAD OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY EXCUSED

Robert T. Lincoln Declares Health Would Be Endangered by Trip From Washington to Chicago.

Chicago, April 13.—Robert T. Lincoln, chairman of the board of Pullman company, has been excused from testifying here before the United States commission on industrial relations. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, announced today that he had received a letter from Lincoln stating that the trip from his home in Washington would endanger his health. Chairman Walsh said that Lincoln would be heard when the commission meets in the national on May 4.

S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, resuming his testimony before the commission today, explained secret methods of building up the organization in the face of opposition from the Western Union Telegraph company and the Postal Telegraph and Cable company.

"Owing to the spy system of the telegraph companies, our members come in under assumed names," said Mr. Konenkamp. "I am on the membership roll several times, for instance, as S. J. Konenkamp, I. S. J. Konenkamp II, III, and so on. Who these men actually are I do not know."

"We have the most historic list of members you ever heard of—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, etc."

The witness said that the Western Union's "spotters" were as active and mischievous as that of every ten men dismissed for unionism, nine as a matter of fact, are non-union.

Bellmore Brooks, general manager of the Western Union, the next witness, stated that opposition to the union of telegraphers began as the result of a strike in 1887 that lasted thirty days, after which the men returned to work.

Continues Cotton Goods Evidence. Chicago, April 13.—Testimony relative to the movement of cotton piece goods in the southwest territory and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was continued today before W. M. Daniels, interstate commerce commissioner, in the western route case.

J. L. Sweeny, traffic manager of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Drygoods company of Kansas City, testified in support of the valuation placed on a typical consignment of cotton piece goods in the Mississippi-Missouri river territory. The witness testified that the value of the consignment, which was an exhibit yesterday, was actually \$28,28 a hundred pounds though the railroads placed a valuation of \$65 on a similar consignment.

Contrasting the gross ton mile earnings on shipments from the Atlantic seaboard placed by the railroads at 4.5 miles, Sweeny presented figures on

MURDER ONE OF MINOR FAULTS IN APPALLING SITUATION IN MEXICO SAYS FATHER KELLY

Story of Present Revolution Far Worse Than the First Revolution in France Declares Head of Catholic Church Extension Society in Frank Discussion of Conditions and Needs of Situation in the Wrecked Republic.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 13.—Rev. Francis C. Kelly, of Chicago, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society, today discussed "Mexico and the American church," before an important gathering of clergymen here. The occasion was the dedication of the synod hall and chancery building of the diocese of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Kelly said that present day difficulties in Mexico were largely because of three serious questions: "The right of conscience, land and education." Mexico, he said, had been without anything like freedom of conscience for over fifty years. Church property had been confiscated to the state by Juarez and had never been returned. No outward manifestation of religion was permitted, even distinctive dress of clergymen being prohibited in the streets. In the large cities schools were supplied by the state but outside such communities Mexico practically has no schools. The state has never been able to supply them and the church was not allowed to do so.

"The church has avoided interference in political affairs," said Dr. Kelly, "and churchmen are notoriously timid even about their own defense. The church accepted Juarez, Diaz and Madero. She will accept whatever legitimate ruler comes out of the present chaos."

"The story of the present revolution in Mexico is far worse than the story of the first revolution in France. It is horrible in the extreme. Murder has been one of its minor faults, relatively speaking. Though attempts were made to deny outrages against the sisters, they are now admitted, but the worst of this story has never been told. One hundred and fifty sisters once left Mexico City for Vera Cruz during the American occupation. The train arrived empty. They were taken off by the revolutionists on the way."

"If the United States is to be the friend and sister of Mexico to the advantage of both, our citizens must rid themselves of a multitude of inherited prejudices and substitute a spirit of understanding for a spirit of greed."

Shipments of forty-five cars from the Atlantic seaboard giving gross ton mile earnings of 11.5 miles.

On cross examination he said that the earload and quantity rates used in his tabulation applied to shipments to his firm and did not include outbound shipments to retailers.

AMERICAN WOMEN SAIL FOR GREAT WOMAN'S CONFERENCE

New York, April 13.—Forty women delegates to the international women's peace conference at The Hague, headed by Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, sailed for Rotterdam today aboard the Holland-American steamer Noordam.

Spokane, Wash., April 12.—The bodies of Mrs. Lute, A. Leonard and her four children were found in the family home here today. The police reported Mrs. Leonard had poisoned her children and then had poison herself.

FAKE ADVERTISING CHIEF CHARGE AGAINST THE FARSONS

Indictment Reveals Names of But Two Alleged Victims Although It Says There Were Many Others.

Chicago, April 13.—William Farson and Roy A. H. Thompson, Chicago members of the Farson, Son and company, who with six others were indicted for alleged conspiracy and use of the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of Greeley-Poudre irrigation district bonds, were admitted to bail of \$5,000 each today. Attorneys asked that John Farson, Jr., and Harry L. Parrot, New York members of the firm, be allowed to give bail in that city.

Charles F. Tew, William and Samuel Shields, Colorado capitalists said to have financed the irrigation scheme, probably will give bonds in Denver. George H. Osborn, of Cheyenne, Wyo., the eighth defendant, is said to be traveling in the south.

Recording of the indictment, which had been suppressed for service, revealed Murray P. Stroud of Springfield, Mich., and John L. Stoddard of Bay City, Mich., as the persons alleged to have been defrauded by the bond deal. The indictment adds that there were a large number of other persons to the grand jury unknown who also were victims.

The bodies are alleged to have been sold at prices varying from \$400 to \$512. They are described as "County of Weld, state of Colorado, Greeley-Poudre irrigation district, municipal water, six per cent bonds, maturing December 1, from 1922 to 1928."

The indictment sets forth that the district advertised falsely that its water supply came constantly and in a direct flow from the Laramie river and that it owned a reservoir with a capacity of "100,000 acre feet and a water supply of 150,000 acres," whereas the only water supply consisted of an irregular flow from a very small amount of flood water, none of it from the Laramie river. A statement alleged to have been made in the advertising that the bonds were approved by the United States district court of Colorado is denied by the government.

Washington, April 13.—Hostilities were expected to be resumed today in the vicinity of Celaya and Irapuato between the contending Mexican armies under Generals Villa and Obregon, according to state department advice.

George C. Cartwright, American consul agent, who went to Guadalajara to investigate the question of mining taxes, returned to Villa's headquarters at Irapuato last night and sent the state department its report on the military situation in that section. He telegraphed that on April 8 and 9 there were thirty-six hours of fighting, after which General Villa decided to await reinforcements.

More than 12,000 men, officials estimate, have been gathered at the front by Villa, and he was prepared to resume his attack today.

General Obregon is believed to have an equal number.

State department advises given out

OBREGON STILL HAS JOB OF LICKING VILLA ARMY ON HIS HANDS

State Department Advises Today Indicate That Carranza Claims of Victory at Irapuato Were Premature.

RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR BOTH SIDES MOVING

Brownsville Schools Close as Villa Besiegers Open Fire On Matamoras; Huerta Begins Attending to Business.

Laredo, Texas, April 13.—Mexican soldiers in Nuevo Laredo today declared General Madero to Herrera had caused 200 Villa prisoners to be executed yesterday after the Villa defeat near Huamachito, 20 miles south of here. The Carranza commander's only reply to Americans who questioned him regarding the report was:

"The prisoners have been disposed of."

In his official report to Carranza regarding the battle, Herrera was said not to have mentioned any such executions. Americans familiar with the situation were little disposed to believe the stories of the executions.

Brownsville, Texas, April 13.—The long expected bombardment of Matamoras by Villa artillery began today and the direction of fire and comparative accuracy of the marksmanship brought distinct relief from fears for the safety of Brownsville, Texas. One 3-inch field piece opened the bombardment and later a 3-inch gun joined in. About two dozen shells were fired up to noon. The cannon were hidden in the bushes about a mile and a half from the trenches west of Matamoras. The first few shells went too high, some of them passing completely over Matamoras before exploding. One shell exploded near the American consulate.

The direction of the fire was such that, no matter how far the cannon overshoot, the shells would not carry into Brownsville. After a few minutes the Villa artillerists got the range, dropping several shells near the trenches.

The cause of the bombardment was a sortie of about 1,500 Carranza cavalry and infantry, who poured over the twelve-foot embankment of the western entrenchments and started toward La Roca, the headquarters of General Jose Rodriguez, commander of the Villa forces, four miles distant.

The Mexican end of the international bridge was closed and a tight censorship put on Matamoras. Apparently, however, the sortie was aimed at capturing some of the Villa cavalry in the woods about half a mile west of the trenches. There was heavy firing in these woods.

The rifle battle in the woods continued until an hour after the sortie. Then the Carranza forces retreated leisurely toward their trenches.

Col. A. P. Blockson, commanding the post here, stationed himself on the international bridge during the bombardment. Cavalry patrols held spectators back out of danger.

Before noon the Carranza troops had returned to their trenches and Villa cavalry had followed them within less than a mile of the defenses. The artillery fire had stopped except for an occasional shot.

At the Matamoras end of the international bridge Carranza officers said the sortie had completely disorganized the Villa lines investing Matamoras.

It was announced that one Villa cannon was captured, also a train containing a large part of the Villa provisions and a considerable number of prisoners, and that a few Villa wounded also had been brought in.

Permission to enter Matamoras and confirm the reports was refused.

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